

The Jeffersonian.

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Findlay, Ohio.
Friday Morning, May 23, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Columbus last Wednesday and put in nomination the following excellent ticket:

Governor—Edward F. Noyes.
Lieut. Gov.—Alphonso Hart.
Comptroller of Treasury—Wm. T. Wilson.

Judges of Supreme Court—William White and W. F. Stone.

Treasurer—John Little.
Board of Public Works—Philip V. Herzing.

The following square and solid platform was adopted:

First—That the principles of the party, as heretofore expressed in its Conventions, are reaffirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the interests, rights and liberties of the people.

Second—That we reaffirm our confidence in President Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity and soundness of the administration of his high office.

Third—That there should be a rigid economy in State and National expenditures, and that taxes should be continued to be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with good government, the maintenance of public credit, and the certain extinguishment of State and National debts.

Fourth—That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for homes of actual settlers. We pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Fifth—That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and the cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, should be protected by law, and the right of reasonable remuneration, all to its management, excessive rates, oppressive discrimination against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law and the people protected from such wrongs, and all improper and arbitrary use of public property, and the growth of power of railroads and other corporations.

Seventh—That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in retarding and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret, the evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of re-sponsible positions by men of all political parties to further their private interests, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who having betrayed confidence, have extended their hands to our citizenship, and we demand that they be shielded from the disgrace of their acts, and we demand all credit, and transactions whatever be their forms.

Eighth—That when retrenchment, is required to lighten the burdens of taxation, and to continue the reduction of the public debt, increase of salaries is unjust, and that we demand no increase of pay for any public officer, and we demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, which salaries were increased, be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Ninth—That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and remembering with pleasure that adopted fellow-citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we favor such legislation as will encourage the naturalization laws so as to materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

FLUTTERING BIRDS.

Our short article regarding the Garter, the murderer of the Garter, should have a speedy and impartial trial, has evidently hit certain "slysters," but we are not to be deterred by the two wind and water, if we are to judge from the *Courier* of this week. The communication bears the earmarks of a certain gentleman, who boasts that he influences the prosecution power of this county to a greater extent than any other person, and if such is the case, it is certainly a case of regret to every good citizen that said weighty influence is not used for good instead of evil. Look over the list of criminal convictions in our Common Pleas Court for the last five years and count what the prosecution of crime has cost our county and then make an estimate as to how successfully crime has been prosecuted. Take the case of the State of Ohio vs. H. B. Wall, The State of Ohio vs. Chain, and other cases that we might name, and that we shall name hereafter, as examples, and then tell us, Mr. "Attorney," is it any wonder that our people are growing a little restless under the incompetency, if we call it by no other name, with which our prosecutions have been conducted in this county?

It is natural that the attorneys of Garter should ask for delay, as every hour of delay gives some hope to their client that he may escape the penalty of his crime. But, if the prosecution can be lambasted by such transparent "slysters" as "Attorney" sets up, who is in the defending line in the case, all we have to say is, the people will not be. For the pitiful little whine that the little man of the *Courier* raises, we care nothing. It is only dancing to the piping of its masters, who rank not among the respectable members of the legal profession here, but are "slysters." This is not a political question, and all efforts to drag it into politics will fail.

As to the charge that we wish to do injustice to the prisoner, we have only to say that it is all stuff. We know that the people only ask that equal and exact justice be meted out to all law-breakers. We have examined the law quoted by "Attorney" and find that it might take fifteen days to get ready for trial, but with a proper degree of energy out of the prosecution the trial may be had under the same law in a much shorter space of time—in fact, at the present term of court.

A Herald special of May 20th, says that Geo. Smith of the Daily Telegraph, correspondent in Assyria, has found the king's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

PREBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, convened Tuesday of last week in Baltimore. This denomination has had its annual assembly in this country ever since the first of the last century. It is composed of about 600 delegates from all parts of the United States, Europe, China, India, Japan and West Africa.

Dr. Howard Crosby of New York is the present moderator. Dr. Baird of Nashville, Tenn., appeared as the delegate of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in a speech to the Assembly expressed the hope and belief that the day would come that the two churches would unite.

The Assembly then took up the subject and appointed an able committee to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland church as to a plan of union. The Cumberland church exists mainly in the Southwest and has about 100,000 members in the United States.

The committee on the new hymn book reported that they had prepared a new book containing about 1,000 hymns. It is believed that the book will be adopted generally by the churches.

For the first time does there any prospect appear of a union with the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, which withdrew in 1861, and contains about 90,000 members. Representative men on both sides have been in a plan of union which has been adopted by the General Assembly of the O. S. and N. S. churches united in 1869, at Pittsburgh, Pa., one article of agreement was that no deliberation of either branch that was made between the division in 1857 and the union in 1869 would be binding to the united body.

As the actions of the two Assemblies have been so different, the delegates to the present one were made during that time, and are not now legally binding, therefore the way is open for the Southern church to return. The union of churches, North and South, is one of the surest and best methods of hastening the union of heart and mind among the people who are the founders of our country contemplated, and which ought to exist.

Fourth—That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for homes of actual settlers. We pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Fifth—That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and the cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, should be protected by law, and the right of reasonable remuneration, all to its management, excessive rates, oppressive discrimination against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law and the people protected from such wrongs, and all improper and arbitrary use of public property, and the growth of power of railroads and other corporations.

Seventh—That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in retarding and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret, the evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of re-sponsible positions by men of all political parties to further their private interests, and we demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who having betrayed confidence, have extended their hands to our citizenship, and we demand that they be shielded from the disgrace of their acts, and we demand all credit, and transactions whatever be their forms.

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U. S. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The U. S. General Conference convened in Dayton, May 15. The four bishops were on the platform. J. J. Gloeckner delivered a vigorous conference sermon on "the character and influence of selfish ambition and un-Christian conduct." It was a sermon of the church are in a proper position. From the report Corresponding Sec. D. K. Flickinger on missionary work, it appears that during the past year, the expenditures have been over \$80,000. A motion passed that all questions of parliamentary law be reported to the four bishops. Rev. Wm. Day, the president of the conference, then read a report on the work of the conference for the last year, which showed profits during the last eight years of over \$84,000. From the report of Dr. L. Davis, the United Bible College Seminary seems to have attained considerable success. The report of the future seemed indeed flattering. Twelve trustees were recommended, taken for the endorsement of pro-fessors, construction of buildings, and to procure a suitable library.

The following telegram from Monmouth, N.J., was received:

"The National Association of Christians opposed to secret societies, having your opposition to secret societies, pray that you may remain firm in your exclusion of them from your church, and that you may be a proper example to all." J. G. CANON, Pres't.

This telegram was a free-bird, and caused some discussion; but after some discussion and the expression of various opinions, the Conference decided to remain in the same old position, and continue the warfare against institutions of which they are either completely ignorant or willfully misrepresents. The case of the "contested election" caused considerable interest on account of its being the first in the history of the church. The discipline requires that delegates to the General Conference shall have been members of the conference for three years prior to their election, which was not the case with Mr. Davis. Though the form of church government already very democratic the tendency of the motion was to make it even more so.

A Query?—We have heard that a petition is in circulation asking the Prosecuting Attorney to allow a certain indictment in our Common Pleas Court to be nolle prossed. The friends of law and order should be able to prove that Mr. Lincoln desired to appoint Mr. Dayton Minister to Great Britain, and was only induced to change his mind and appoint Mr. Adams by urgent appeals of Mr. Seward.

CHAS. E. NILES.

"Ashtabula has an interest in Mr. Niles, and we cannot refrain from expressing our sense of gratification because of his having been a fellow citizen, that his name was mentioned in the petition to the National Bank of the State of Ohio."

We will bear the test—honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution. We clip the above from the Ashtabula (Ohio) Citizen, a newspaper published in the town where Mr. Chas. E. Niles served his apprenticeship in the banking business, in the Old Reliable State Bank of Ohio.

We are not prepared to inform whether Mr. Niles would think of withdrawing from his present position of Cashier and Director in the First National Bank of this place, an institution which has been prosperous and successful in its organization, ten years ago and entering the arena of politics. We are inclined to the opinion that he would not—*Courier* of the 18th.

While we congratulate Mr. Niles on the flattering encomiums bestowed upon him by the Democratic press, we would respectfully say to him that the name of the next Treasurer of Ohio may be found in the proceedings of the State Convention in another column, "and the same it is" *Welsh*.

THE VALUE AND DIGNITY OF HUMAN LAW.

Rev. E. M. Price, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Findlay, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—Having listened with pleasure to a discourse delivered by you on Sabbath evening, 19th inst., on the subject of "Obedience to Law," and believing the principles and sentiments expressed will meet the approval of every lover of law and order in the community, and have a beneficial influence, if more widely diffused, respectfully request that you prepare a copy of the same for publication.

Respectfully,
C. H. CLAY, JR., P. F. PETERSON, CHAS. E. NILES, J. A. B. B. E. J. P. JONES, G. W. GALLAGHER, J. T. ADAMS, J. S. PATTERSON, Findlay, O., May 19, 1873.

MEANS, Galloway, Gray and others.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Recalling such sentiments as I can from my discourse delivered at the place where this paper is published, I place the manuscript at your disposal. Yours Fraternal.

KEEN MCKE.

Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, &c.—ROMANS XIII, 1-5.

The interpretation which all common sense places upon these passages is the duty of submitting to the laws of the government under which a man lives. It matters not under what form of government we live, whether an absolute monarchy or a mild and beneficent republic, submission to civil authority is the law of God. No more iron law power ever existed than the Roman Empire, and the same law dominion these primitive Christians lived. Yet Paul commands them to "honor the King." That there is an imperative need of presenting this subject now need none. No people under heaven are made to feel the constraints of law as little as the American people. Every day paper teems with a record of crime. Every day we see or hear of violated law. It is high time more should be said on this subject; for God tells us that the powers of human law are ordained by him, either efficiently or permissively, and ordained for the creature's good.

There are three forms of government: the divine, the human, and the infernal. This was the primitive form. In the days of Abel and Abraham, the father ruled; the government was patriarchal. Its principle is still contained in the fifth commandment, "Honor thy Father and Mother," and in the injunction of the Holy Ghost, "Children obey your parents." Second, Church government—a civil society, and a divine government. The church is the body of Christ, and its principle is still contained in the fifth commandment, "Honor thy Father and Mother," and in the injunction of the Holy Ghost, "Children obey your parents." Second, Church government—a civil society, and a divine government. The church is the body of Christ, and its principle is still contained in the fifth commandment, "Honor thy Father and Mother," and in the injunction of the Holy Ghost, "Children obey your parents." Second, Church government—a civil society, and a divine government. 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